THE BANKS IN THE OIL REGIONS.

The Hon. C. V. Culver in Jail. MEADVILLE, Pa., July 3 .- If a man is down, kick him, push him, strike him-anything to help his downward progress. Facilis decensus averni: let's make it so much the easier for the poor devil who is treading that downhill road. That is the logic of the world. Let me tell you

a story to prove it.

Charles Vernon Culver was at the head of one of the most successful banking-houses in New York. A resident of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, the very heart of the Oil Regions, he naturally turned his attention towards that country, and devoted his energies to its develop-ment. He established banks, built railroads, laid the foundation of towns. The town of Reno nad its birth in Mr. Culver's brain. A company was formed, whose President was the Hen. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House, with Mr. Culver as Vice-President and Director, to develop the natural resources of the neigh-borhood, to build up the town, and to make it the centre of an extensive oil and lumber traffic
—all of which promised to be brought about a no distant day. Of this company Mr. Culve was the motive spirit. He projected the Reno Oil Creek, and Pithole Railroad, which should drain the Oil Regions of their oleaginous product, by furnishing a short cut to a market; and in this road were a large portion of his asset bound up when misfortune came.

You know what Burns says about the best-laid schemes of mice and men. Mr. Culver's plan were good, but some of them went agley. He was himself a man of the purest morelity, with none of the personal vices which drain at the bunchole what is saved at the spirot. He wa generous—many a charitable society has had occasion to thank God for the bounty of C. V. Culver. There is a church in process of erection in this city on land donated by bim. He built and presented to Allegheny College a boardinghouse, costing \$20,000. His was the money that has started many a poor man in business, and —alas for the ingratitude of the world!—some of these once poor men are the loudest in reviling

Mr. Culver is M. C. from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Crawford, Verango, Mercer, and Clarion. This office was greatness thrust upon him. He did not want it-offered \$20,000 for party uses if the Congressional confreres of the four countie would not present his name to the people; but there was a hitch in the county nominations which precluded the selection of any of the regular nominees, and he was selected as the harmonizing candidate. He was persuaded to accept the nomination, which he did with great reluctance, for his head and his hands were so full os business schemes that he had no time for

The general dulness of the oil trade, and other causes, conspired to lock up a large portion of the assets of Culver, Penn & Co. in an inaccessible form; and the firm tearned it must suspend operations, for a time at least, when they hoped the storm would blow over and they could resume payment, with the public confi dence in their integrity unimpaired. On the day of the failure, General Burnside and another gentleman sat in Mr. Culver's private office, They knew the wants of the urm; \$62,000 would carry it safely through the day. They volunteered that sum: they urged its acceptance upon the head of the firm. "No," said Mr. Culver, "I can give you no security for it. If I take it and it will not save us, it is lost to you. It would be running too great a risk, and I cannot so wrong you." They urged; he steadily refused. The clock struck; bank hours were over; Culver, Penn & Co.'s notes were protested; and the telegraph flashed the news of their failure to

A meeting of the creditors was soon after held in this city, where some kind of an arrangement was entered into for the satisfaction their clams. With that, however, we have

Soon after this, Mr. Culver went to Reno, which is only four or five miles from Franklin. his place of residence, and gave his attention to the completion of the Reno. Oil Creek, and Pithole Railroad, which was held by a capitalist of New York as security for moneys loaned to the nim of Culver, Penn & Co. He had hardly begun upon this before he was arrested at the suit of State Senator Thomas Hoge, on a charge conspiracy with intent to defraud. He obtained bail and went on with his work. Hoge brought suit after suit till his patience was exhausted, and then furned the worrying process over to Janes S. Myers, a candidate for President Judge of this district, who continued it in the same manner. These were both directors in the Venango Bank of Franklin, whose tunds were involved in the Culver failure

There has been a great hue-and-ry that Mr. Culver obtained the bonds of the Petroleum and Venango Banks from the office of the Auditorwhere, according to law, they had been deposited, by fraudulent means; but the fact is, that for every dollar's worth of bonds taken from the Aud ter-General's office, duly caucelied bills of the banks were returned, and the bonds were only received by Mr. Culver for the redemption of those bills.

On Saturday a bench warrant was issued directing Mr. Culver to go into insolvency under bonds of \$100,000. He had obtained bad, when he learned that other warrants were out, the intention being to badger him and bait him till he should turn to bay, when the hunters would get a firm hold upon him. He determined the end had come, and that he would seek and accept no more ball; but go to jail at once and await trial. His wife, an invalid, resolved to share his imprisonment, and went to fail with

And this Christian gentleman lies in iail. victim of malignity and persecution; while his enemies circulate over the country false charges of swindling and fraud, not one of which they He may have been improdent in business transactions; he may have ventured too far into speculation; but the man does not live who can prove anything criminal in his past life or transactions, -N. Y. Tribune,

The Field of War in Germany.

In tracing the movements of the armies in Germany, writes a correspondent, it should be remembered that there are three rivers of the name of Neisse. They are all, either directly or indirectly, affluents of the Oder, and are therefore not unlikely to be confounded with another. The most westerly of the three is that which flows past Gorlitz. It rises in Bohemia passes by Zittau, forming near that town th by which Napoleon in 1813 penetrated into Bohemia, flows by Ostritz, Goritz, Priebus and Muskau, communicates with the Spree b the Cottbus Canal, and finally falls into the Oder The next river of this name towards the East is an affluent of the Katzbach, itself an affluent of the Oder. This Netsse is distinguished as the Wuthende, or racing Netsse. It rises near Hohentriedberg, celebrated for the victory gained in 1745 by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, passes by Jauer, and joins the Katz-bach about seven miles above Leign tz. It was between Janer and the confinence of these two streams that the battle of Katzbach was lost by Macdonald in 1813. The Newse river which runs past the fortress of Neisse, the present head-quarters of the Crown Prince, rises in the mountains south of Glatz, passes by that fortress and by Nie se, and joins the Oder about twelve miles below Brieg. It is to this river that the principal detiles leading through the Riesen Gebirge into Central Silesia are due.

Monoropy. - Five noblemen-the Earl Breadalbane, the Dokes of Argyil, Athole, Sutherland, and Buccleugh—are said to own one-fourth of all the land in Scotland,

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Illness of the President-Probable Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill To-Day -Evidences of a Rupture Between the President and Secretary Stanton -Caucus of Radical Members of Congress to be Held This Evening. From the New York Herald.

THE PRESIDENT OVERCOME BY THE HEAT. Washington, July 9. - The President was

seized last night with severe indisposition, the result of the unprecedentedly hot weather. He has been closely confined all day, seeing no onbut General Grant, who called to pay his re-

spects previous to leaving to vn. PROBABLE VETO OF THE SEREDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. The President will probably to-morrow send to Congress a message accompanying a veto o

the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, recently rassed by both branches of Congress. The message has occupied the closest attention of the President for the last few days in its preparation, and will doubtless be a full and exhaustive argument of the points at issue between Congress and the Executive on the policy to be pursued towards the freed people at the South. It is not now considered likely that the bill can be made a law without the approval of the Presi-CAUCUS OF THE BADICAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A joint caucus of the radical members of the Senate and House is to be held to morrow evening, to see what plan can be fixed upon to curb the President during the recess, and to fix upon the time of adjournment. The exceedingly hot weather is telling severely on the staying qualities of Congressmen, and they begin to evisce the greatest anxiety to get away; but it is by no means probable that an adjournment can be effected under two, and perhaps three weeks. The House has not completed the Tariff bill, although it has been before them more than two weeks. The Senate will doubtless require as much time for its consideration, and will then send it back materially aftered in its character. One or two important appropriation bills yet await action; also the army bul, upon which the House to-day insisted upon its position by returning the Senate bill, with Schenk's House bill substituted. The Mexican loan busi-ness yet hangs fire in both Houses, and a large number of private bills, so that three weeks will be short time in which to close up the work of the session. Moreover, if the caucus to-morrow night shall result in any serious effort to restrain the exercise of proper and legitimate executive authority during the recess, it will awaken serious controversy. The expected veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill will also call for action that will tend to protract the term.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING-PROBABLE

BUITURE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SECRE-TARY OF WAR. Matters between the Secretary of War and the President, growing out of the Paulding case, border on a rupture. It seems that the sentence of the Court imposed a fine of five thousand dollars upon the delinquent paymaster, dismissed him from the service, and ordered him into close continement for one year. The Secretary of War reviewed and approved the proceedings, finding, and sentence, and ordered that Paulding be confined in Fort McHenry. The friends of the prisoner at once set to work to mitigate what to them seemed an unduly hard case, they contending that he was merely guilty of a tech nical violation of orders, though still abiding by the spirit of the existing regulations. An appeal was made to Mr. Stanton an Saturday, who took the interference in high dudgeon, exclaiming, "What! hasn't the prisoner yet been sent away?" and immediately wrote an order directing that he be sent to Fort McHenry by the o'clock P. M. train that day. His triends re doubled their efforts on this on burst, and, rein forced by the two Senators from New York and other influential men, waited upon the Presi-The result of the interview and showing made was an order from the President to the Secretary of War, directing a stay of proceedings until the Bureau of Military Justice could review the case and report to him. Phis order was sent to the Secretary at 2 P. M., but that officer found it convenient to be absent during the afternoon from his office, and consequently the orders he had previously issued were carried into execution yesterday. It was a certained that Paulding had been sent away, when the President issued an order directing him be returned here immediately, and morning the same officer who escorted him to confinement started to bring him back. olding has distursed five hundred millions of dollars during the war, and his accounts have never exhibited the slightest symptoms of wrong. This is the first instance in which his conduct has been questioned, and in this case he followed the universal precedent of depositing his money in a national bank, and lost it. In no possible way could be be a gainer by it. Hence his friends attribute personal motives to the Secre-War to account for the hostility with which he has pursued the unfortunate man, and cite instances to show where this hostility origi-

Three paymasters who testified on the court martial in defense and justification of Paulding's act, were to-day dismissed the service by order of Secretary of War. Among these was Colonel Robert Dodge, chief of a bureau in the pay department, one of the oldest and most trustworthy officers in the late service. Another was ordered dismissed, when it was discovered that he had resigned a week ago.

nated. Whatever may be the cause of it, Stanton

is very cross at the President for Interfering in

the matter, and swears he will make a row

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW IN HIGH DUDGEON Private telegrams from Tennessee say that Governor Brownlow is in a high state of excitement owing to the lack of a quorum in the Ten nessee Legislature, and that he breathes out threatenings and slaughter against the two members who are responsible for it by re-

Mr. Boutwell is bussly engaged writing up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Jeff. Davis conspiracy implication, and will certainly be ready to report within a few days.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS. Seven hundred and sixty-nine bills have be reported and one hundred and eighty-six joint resolutions during the present ses ion of Congress, a number greatly in excess of that acte ! on by any preceding session.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Confirmation of the Previous Reports. There appears a prospect of Spain having more trouble on hand from the South American republics than she at first counted on. Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have, it is said, louned a lengue to free Coba from the Spanish yoke, and application has been made to Venezuela and the United States of Colombia to join them in alding this strike for liberty. Of source the four powers could do nothing without the assistance of the two latter, which possess har bors of supply and refuge on the Atlantic coast. Peru, Chili, and Bolivia are to supply money, whilst Venezuela. Ecuador, and this republic are to furnish men. It is expected also that the Colombian war steamer Colombia will be given to the allied cause, and there is a hope of succor from the North through Florida, which would, of course, be very efficacious. A large emigra-tion of Southerners could leave that coast very quietly and almost unobserved by the Government at Washington. At present we merely give this outline of a grand scheme of redemption from Spanish bondage, which is yet in embryo, but will give morefull particulars as matters progress .- Panama] Sur and Herald,

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. George Bruce-Sketch of his Life and Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Bruce took place last evening from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and Tenth street. At 34 o'clock the cortege arrived at the church, where the remains were received by a large number of friends. The body, inclosed in a splendid silver-mounted resewood casket, was deposited underneath the pulpit, when the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a procestion, which consisted of a delegation of the New York Typographical Society and the friends of the deceased, was formed in the church, and the body taken to the hearse and conveyed to the body taken to the hearse and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The principal pall-bearers were Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. Thomas Ewbank, Mr. John M. Dodd, Mr. Peter C. Corteiyou, and Mr. Dalton, of Bosten. At a meeting of the Typographical Society, on Saturday evening last, the President, Mr. C. C. Savage, antounced the demise of Mr. Brace, one of the honorary members, at the age of 86, and gave at the same time the following sketen of the life. at the same time the following sketch of the life of this eminent type-founder:—

"On Thursday, July 5, an honored member of this society passed away from earth at the advanced age of four-core and a quarter years. George Bruce, a man long known among the printers not only of this country but of the world, is dead. Having had a favorable opportunity of knowing the history of the deceased, shall offer a few remarks respecting him. His hie was parallel with the history and develop-ment of printing in this country, which has made such immense progress during the last sixty years. To the advancement of typography he devoted his genius, labor, and means with untiring assiduity, and received in return not only a liberal reward, but the nobler gratification of having found the art of printing insig yping unknown, and power presses not conceived, and retired from life with the press the mightiest power of the earth. In all this change he was an active participator, and had his rull share in bringing the art to its present perfection.

"Mr. Bruce was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1781. He left his native land in his 14th year, arriving in Philadelphia in 1795. Here he worked as a printer's apprentice for three or four years. The yellow fever appearing, he came to New York, and worked with his brother The state of the trade at the opening of the present century can be best understood

by a few facts. "In 1789, four type-founders supplied all the type required for the printing offices of Great Britain and the United States, producing about 600 lbs. of type a week, a quantity sufficient to print the largest newspapers at that time; as 1000 copies being a large circulation, a tont lasted for several years. The first type foundry in America was begun in Philadelphia in 1796, about the time Mr. Eruce arrived in that city, by Archibald Binny and James Ronaldson, from by Archibaid Binny and James Ronaldson, from his native city. At the time there were some 150 printing and newspaper offices in the coun-try. They improved the English method of hand casting, which increases their facilities nearly 50 per cent. In 1805, a small foundry was started in Baltimore by Samuel Lower & Co. In 1811, Elibu White, who had done something at making type in Hartford, came to New York, and established the first foundry in this city. This foundry has continued to expanifrom that time until the present, and is well known in the trade.

"But to resume our history of Mr. Bruce. In 1806 David and George Bruce opened a book printing office in New York. There were less than three hundred book and newspaper offices in the whole Umon. They received a fair share of work, both being practical printers, and able to set type, make up a form, beat the balls, or pull the press. They occasionally printed and published a work on their own account. It was not unusual at that and a still later period for neinters to obtain work by taking a book to the several booksellers and getting them to order a certain number of copies. When the requisite number were secured, the book was printed, with each bookseller's name on the title page o the copies he had ordered.

"In 1812 David Bruce went to England. Lord Stanbope had recently discovered the art of stereotyping. David purchased the secret and learned the process. Returning the next year to New York, the brothers made their arrange. ments to introduce the process here. Type had heretofore been cast with a beveiled shoulder, and this was so low that it interfered with the moulding and weakened the plate. To overcom this they began that year manufacturing type for their own use. The first book stereotypes by them was a New Testament in bourze is, completed in 1814. They made two sets of plates, publishing from one themselves; the other they sold to Matthew Carey, or Philadelphia. Thiwas followed the next year by the Bible in non pariel. These were the first school editions of the Bible and New Testament issued in America The following year, 1816, the American Bible Society was founded, and they stereotyped some or their first issues.

"About 1825 the firm was dissolved. His brother retiring from the business altogether, and George relinquishing the printing and stereotyping departments, devoted the energies his subsequent lite to improving, enlarging and creating variety and valuable additions to the supply of printers' wants. At this time there are some 30,000 distinct types, ornaments, cuts etc., in his catalogue.

oon after Mr. White opened his foundry, he invented a machine for casting twenty or thirty type at once. But after spending large sums in efforts to perfect it, be was compelled to aban don the idea. Solidity and sharpness of hair-line could not be obtained in that direction Mr. Bruce, his nephew, David Lothron, and Mr. Jo: nson, of Philadelphia, also spent many years and large amounts in the same efforts without satisfactory results. In the meanwhile rapid advance had been made in other depart ments of science.

"Railroads were spanning the land, the tele graph had become an established fact, ocean navigation had proved a success, cheap publica-tions were called for by the million, newspaper editions by the hundred thousand, and presses had been invented to supply the demand The old hand method of type-casting could not satisfy the call for type. Just at this emergency three distinct patents were issued for type-cast ing machines, and, with subsequent improve ments, have effected the long desired object o securing rapidity in casting, combined with sharpness and solidity of the letters. At the present time about 30,000 pounds of type are cast weekly in the United States to supply 3000 or 4000 newspaper and book offices of the country. In addition to this home demand, Mr. Bruce's foundry has been the source of suppl-for most of South America and the West India

"He was ever anxious to enhance the interest of the trade, either mechanical or moral. took a warm interest in the welfare of our Society, and frequently inquired how we were prospering. He was the first and largest patron of the Printers' Library, and offered a liberal subscription towards a fund for its permanent endowment. His own library was rich, con taining a large number of rare works of the earliest period of black letter print, with illumineted initials, and also in MSS of the same character of an earlier date. During the existence of the Mechanics' Institute, and the earlie ears of the American, he was an active member and at their meetings he frequently gave interesting and instructive talks on some mechanics

Several years since he desired to stimulate inventive genius to the production of a power press that should do for the country papers what | of July.

'Hor's Lightning' has done for the large dailies—a press that should be comparatively inexpensive, economical, and rapid. He offered a handsome premium to the success'ul Several new presses were the result. inventor

"We have aiready referred to the many novelties and improvements introduced into the trade in the presentation of new styles of type, borders, etc., to elevate the standard of excellence, and incilitate the execution of work. Many of these facilitate the execution of work. Many of these were of his own invention, the punches cut, and the matrices titted up by his own hands. He was never so happy as when he could leave the details of business and sit quietly at the bench in the private office, devising and cutting something new in typographical art. This he continued to do (with his daily walk of a mile or two) until near the close of his life, when his eyesight failed, and he was compelled to abandon both.

"I well remember his reply on my alluding to this not long since: 'Yes, Mr. Savare, I have had to quit the beach, and when I cannot walk any more my life will be of little value to any one. I shall then be near my end. And now his life bas gone out into the higher life. I knew him for over thirty years, twenty-five of it as apprentice and employe was passed as his tenant in the foundry building. It is, therefore, with the knowledge these years impart that I speak of what he has done to advance our art, of his personal character and worth, and the respect that should be entertained for his memory."-N. Y. Tribune.

THE CHOLERA.

Automatic Movements of a Patient after Death-A Terrified Undertaker-vitte zens Alarmed.

One of the most singular cases of cholers which has occurred in the city at any time, came to light recently at the Westchester House corner of Broome street and Bowery. James Hayward, who was at the house named, took sudden!y sick. A doctor was called in to attend him, who pronounced it a case of cholera, whereupon Doctor Sigismund Waterman, the Police Surgeon, was called upon about 12 o'clock (noon). When he arrived, some threequarters of an hour afterward, the man was quarters of an hour afterward, the man was dead. Shortly thereafter the undertaker was sent for, and upon his arrival to measure and lay out the body, he tushed from the apartment in a paroxysm of terror, saying, "The man is living—the man is moving!"

Dr. Waterman was again called in, when he

ound that the body had not been resuscitated but was merely undergoing some automatic movements not unknown to strict observers o cholera cases who have given the world the benefit of their experience in their writings. Dr. Waterman said that the involuntary motions of the body consisted of contraction of the muscles and sinews of the arms and twitching of tue eyelids—a condition of taings which, al hough he had not before observed personall, he had read of such cases under like circumstances. read of such cases under like circumstances. The movement referred to indicated the sound ness of the judgment of the physician who had declared it a case of cholera. This occurs in cases where patients die of spasm, a notable feature in cholera cases, and when the contractions caused by the spasms, or the cause of death, causes the muscles to relax. The auto-

matic action related, there'ore, was merely tais movement consequent upon death from spasms.

In this case the dead man had raised his arms, and his dingers were pinching his breast three quarters of an hour after death. The undertaker told Dr. Waterman that his heart beat, but he says that the undertaker was evidently so fright-ened that he could not tell any reliable story. It appears that all through the choicra of 1849 no such case as this was recorded as having taken place in this city, yet the books tell of bodies turning over on the bed and in their codins a oftime after douth; homes the many wicker stories and theories of ignorant patients being buried alive. Dr. Elisha Harris. who is no mean authority, says that the automatic motions of the body after death are vercommon in cases of the Eastern plague. - N. Y.

A Nursery of Penrl Oysters,

It appears from an official report to the Madras Government, on the establishment an experimental pearl oyster nursery at Tati-corin, India, that a series of experiments is in progress there under the superintendence of Captain Phopps, with a view of improving the pearl fisheries of that presidency. Captain Phipps will be supplied with six aquaria of most improved construction, with dark chambers, and provided with a cistern and barrel force pumps, so as to insure a constant current of water. In addition to these, a microscope arranged for the observation ot aquatic objects will also be turnished, in order that the food of the poarl oyster fish, the nomena connected with the formation of "spat," the duration of life, the time of spawning, and the true cause of the formation of pearlcare ully observed. One of the jects which the Madras Government has in view is to ultimately establish pearl nurse ries in various parts of the pre as at some parts of the coast of England and France beds have been established for the artifle sal breeding of the common ovster. Men orac tically acquainted with the subject are convinced that artificial nurseries are the only means by which remunerative pearl fisheries can be in-Dr. Kelaact, who made numerous investigations in Ceylon, and who is quoted as an authority in these matters, says that he to reason wby pearl oysters should not live and breed in artificial beds like the edible ovsters, and yield a large revenue." In the course o numerous experiments in Ceylon this gentleman ascertained that pearl oysters are more tenalous of life than any other bivalve which he knew: that they can live in brackish water, and survive in such shallow places that they mus be exposed for two or three hours daily to the It would appear, therefore, that the probabilities of successfully raising pearl oysters are much greater than they are in rearing oysters of the common kind.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Nesstons-Judge Pierce The case of Danier Megonegal, charged with as an tard battery and maybem, committed on Patrick Mahan, the trial of which was begun vesteriay. was resumed this morning. The prosecution testi-fied that he was playing and sky arking with the de-tendent on the 28th of January last, when the

ground teling slippers, they fall.

When they got up, the prosecutor attempted to get away; a dendant cample his hand and getting his little flager between his feeth me off the nan and end of the flager, leaving the none exposed. The mj ry was so serious that an amputation i iont above was necessary, and the wound not healing properly, a second amountion became necessary, so that presecutor lost the whole of his finger besides being confined under surgical t eatment at the Hospital for nine weeks. The defense denied, in the first place, that the

finger was bit n, and alleged that the flesh was mercly incerated, and that it came off, or was by neglect and careless treatment. Verdict nes H. Larkins was charged with picking the

p is or a lady at an auction sale of jurniture, in Sin h street, of \$13. See h street, of \$13.

The lady missing her money, Larkins, who had immediately left the store, was pursued by a gent e-man present, and was overtaken. He denied the larceny of the money, but said that, to avoid an arret, he would vay over the amount alleged to be lost. Subsequently, to the officer he acknowledged that he bad taken #, but not so much as the lady

that Fe Ban taken w, our not so much as the lady alleged. The jury convicted.

Anthony Augustus was convicted of the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Mr. Dean. The watch was found upon the person of Augustus when arrested by the officer on a different charge.

-The journeymen plasterers of Memphis Tenn., demand six dollars a day after the 19th

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

EUROPE.

THE GERMAN WAR

GREAT BATTLE IN BOHEMIA.

DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS

Austrians Hold the Field with the Dead and Wounded.

A PRUSSIAN VICTORY ON THE ELBE.

Manteuffel Still Advancing in Saxony.

Later Details of the Battle of Custozza.

A DIFFERENT STORY TOLD.

The Capitulation of the King of Hanover.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

New York, July 10 .- The steamer City of Lonon has arrived, with dates to the 27th ultimo. PARDUELIZ, June 27, Evening.-Since 10 o'clock this morning a continuous fire of artillery has been kept up by the Austrian and Prussian forces, between Neustadt and Pasloc, in Bohemia. The Prussians were repulsed near

Skalitz, where the cavalry took part in the action. At 6 o'clock this evening the Prussians were beaten and are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wannied on the field BERLIN, June 27. Evening. -The engagement

which took place yesterday at Pasloc, to the east of Furnan, was of a very spirited character, and lasted until midnight. The troops engaged were the Prussian division under General Potschample. The Prussians tost a colonel, lieuten ant, and captain. The Prussian Chambers will probably be convoked for the 18th of July.

ANCONA, June 27.-Twelve Austrian men-ofwar, comprising the Austrian fleet, appeared before this port to-day, but are now leaving, The Italian squadron are preparing to follow and attack them.

BERLIN, June 27, Noon. - Last night the Army of the Etbe had a successful engagement near Furnan, taking 7 Austrian officers and 500 pri-

Berne, June 27 .- The Austrians have returned to the first station on the Stelvio, and the Italians have taken up position near the "Posi-

du Diable." PRAGUE, June 26 .- The Prussians have de stroved the railroad bridge between Werdan and Grossnitz, near Altenberg. The people resisted the Prussians. The King of Saxony left Prague

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 27. - Fifteen thousand Baden troops are now stationed near Heidelberg and Warreheim, and will occupy a position between Darmstadt and Frankfort, and will be reinforced by all the available Federal

FLORENCE, June 26 .- At the battle of Custozza the Austrians numbered 60,000. The 1st Army Corps, in reserve on the heights to the left of Valeilo, held in check an overwhelming number of Austrians, before which General Crano was forced to retire. Bixto's division and the cavalry of the line protected the retreat of the army, which was effected in good order. The Peameli Invision captured an entire battalion of Austrian chasseurs. The Italian cavalry had several engagements with the Austrians, who suffered severely; and the 3d Army Corps lost about 1000 prisoners. The Italian cavalry did not abandon its position, nor were they overcome till after the enemy had been reinforced Both Italians and Austrians retired from their respective positions.

BERLIN, June 26,-Prussia has again offered the King of Hanover an alliance, with a guarantee for his possession of the throne on the basis of Federal reform, and on condition of his capitulating with the honors of war. It is hoped here that the capitalation will take place

The flying corps commanded by Stalberr, advancing into Bohemia, lost eight men in au engagement with Anschivetz.

PESTH, June 27 .- A second conscription has been ordered in Croatia. The Croatian coast districts on the Adriatic have been declared in state of slege.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, June 28 -The Cotton market is quiete lone, and Midding Uplands are quoted at barely

Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet. Lorron, June 28 — Consols 35 287; United States 5 208 64 264; Eric shares, 37 283; Alunous Central, The Bank rate of discount is unchanged.

-Some young men, while bathing in Mobile pay, were attacked by sharks. One was bitten in two, and then devoured. The other succeeded in escaping. A large number of sharks are believed to be visiting Mobile, attracted by the fuse thrown into the water. The young man killed was unknown in the city. He came from Charle-ton, S. C. He was totally devoured, with the exception of a portion of his clathing.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ? Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are in demand at a turther advance. 5-20s sold at 106, an advance of 1; and 10 40s at 983, an advance of 1: 1091 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 1032 for 7.30s. City loans are also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 97; and the old do. at 931.

Railroad shares are dull, with the exception of Reading. About 1500 shares sold at from 53} @53%, a decline of 4; Camden and Amboy sold at 134, no change; and Pennsylvania Rattroad at 56, no change; 38 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 613 for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preterred; 35% for Catawissa preferred; 30% for Phitadelphia and Erie; and 437 for Northern

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little ooing. Hestonville sold at 194. 864 was bid for Second and Third; 21g for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 63 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares continue in good demand for in-

vestment. First National sold at 140. 1254 was old for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Com mercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 534 for Girard; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 50 for Com monwealth.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Nav i gation preferred sold at 354@35%. 27 was bid for common do.; 584 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 142 for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 674 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1491; 11 A. M., 149; 12 M., 148]; 1 P. M., 1491.

-The New York Times this morning says:-"The foreign news of last night, to June 27, from Ine foreign new of last night, to June 27, from London, was in response to the accounts from this side of June 16, when gold west up to 160 p cent., on the certainty of the Continental War. Our United States 5.20s fell only 1; p cent in London, on a rise of 15 p cent in gold and exchange in New York, and the result is so much better than looked for that the price here advanced to day from 105 to 106 Peent, and gold was 1@1 Peent, weaker than on Saturday. The reservest in the gold room pecuation is tamer than usual, while the movement in Government securities, for investment and for transmission to hurope, is active, and the speculation of the tion in the railways (especially Eric Common Stock) buoyant and prices rising "

-- The New York Tribune this morning says:-"The money market is more active, and on call brokers pay 5@6 per cent. In commercial paper the transactions are limited, and best names are quoted at 5½, and good at 6@6½ per cent. The bank statement shows a necrease in legal-tende s of \$2 181,002, an increase of coans of \$6,650,665, and an increase of coin of \$2,068,048."

-The Pacific Railroad is now open and running 125 miles west from Omaha, and the overand mail stages now start from the end of the rails, at tae town of Columbus, instead of fromthe Missouri river at Atchison. There is also a daily stage over and from the termination of the lower line of the Pacific Road at Topeka, Kansas. On the California end, the Pacific Railroad is open to Dutch Flat, 67 miles irom

Sacramento, and 3416 feet up among the *ferras. -The quotations for consols and American securiues in London brought by the last three amers were as under:-

June 21. June 74. June 26. Console The mancial advices from Germany continue

gloomy, and increased depression is antici-pated before any marked change for the better -The Union Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, payable, free of tax, on the 16th inst.

-The Northern Bank of Kentucky announces a semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., in all 7 per cent., payable to Philadelphia shatcholders at the Bank of North America, on the 11th instant.

-The Bank of Kentucky announces a semi numual dividend of 3 per cent., payable to Philadelphia shareholders at the Bank of North America on the 11th inst. -The Bank of Louisville will pay a semi-

annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, to Pu tadelplia shareholders at the Bank of North America, on the 11th inst. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & bro., No. 40 8, Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS. 800 sh St Nicholus Coal.. FIRST BOARD 500 sq Reading.... 533 100 sq do...b80. 533 100 sh do...s10. 535 200 sh do... 535 100 sh do... 532 100 sh do... 533

\$4000 Lebigh V 6s... 913

Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

American Silver, is and is... Compound Interest Notes:— "June, "July, tes:-- June, 1864. 12- July, 1864. 12- August, 1864. 11- October, 1864. 10- Dec., 1864. 9- May. 1875. 72- May.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 10 -Supplies of Flour, and all descriptions of breads uffs, continue to come farward slowly, and the works are reduced to very low figures. There is no export demand, and the home trade purchase in small lots to supply limmenome trade purchase a small lots to supply imbaedante wants at full prices. Sales of superfine at \$8.00 \$45; 300 bb's extras at \$9.00 75; 200 obls. Northwestern at \$10 for entras, and *17.012 horextra family; 400 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$11.50.01 18.50; and fancy brands at higher prices, as an quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meat no change to notice.

to notice.

To Wheat Market continues in the same inactive state noted vestorday, and prices have declined. Sales of 1000 bushels new Delaware red at \$2.80@ 2.85 and 4000 bushels do, to arrive, on secret terms Nothing coing in white, and prices are nominal. The receipts of Rye continue anall and the demand is limited. We quote at \$120.21.25 et busnel. The offerings of Corn are small, and vollow is in fair request, with sales at \$1.63, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 97.0986 Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 50.0550., and Pennsy, vanis at \$1.03.000.

Whisky is dull Small sales of Penusylvania at \$2.23@2.24, and Ohio at \$2.29. The latter is scarce.

Names.—In the little village of Blakenney, in Gloucestershire, England, there are three per-sons, living in three following houses, and whose names are Steele, Penn, and Holder, respectively.